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ARGENTINA. *Feb. 1.*—The U.S. Ambassador, on his return to Argentina, received a very warm welcome from the President and the people.

Feb. 8.—Dr. Lutti, with the rank of Ambassador, left for the U.S.A. and Europe to arrange for numbers of European displaced persons to enter Argentina.

AUSTRALIA. *Jan. 28.*—Conference at Canberra on the future of the natives of the South Pacific. (*see International Conferences.*)

Jan. 31.—Appointment of new Governor-General. (*see Great Britain.*)

Feb. 6.—Signature of agreement by South Pacific conference. (*see International Conferences.*)

AUSTRIA. *Jan. 30.*—The Government's views on the future of Germany. (*see The Foreign Ministers' Deputies.*)

Feb. 4.—It was learnt in Vienna that the Soviet administration for German property in Austria had taken over the edible oil factory at Atzgersdorf, the property of Unilever.

BELGIUM. *Feb. 3.*—Agreement was reached between the Government and the Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees for the permanent settlement in Belgium of 20,000 Balts from the U.S. zone of Germany.

BRAZIL. *Feb. 1.*—The Government's views on the future of Germany. (*see The Foreign Ministers' Deputies.*)

BURMA. *Jan. 28.*—Mr. Attlee's statement. (*see Great Britain.*)

Jan. 29.—U Aung San's statement in London. (*see Great Britain.*)

Feb. 2.—U Aung San arrived in Rangoon from London.

Feb. 3.—U Aung San stated in Rangoon that "The political concessions for Burma are more numerous and far reaching than those granted to the present Government of India". They had only to elect a Constituent Assembly, and readjust relations with Britain.

Feb. 4.—The working committee of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League unanimously accepted the terms of the Anglo-Burmese agreement.

The Under-Secretary for the Dominions arrived for a conference at Panglong.

Feb. 7.—U Aung San, speaking in Rangoon, said that the delegation had not brought back freedom for Burma, as that was something that could not be asked for or presented as a gift. "But we have, in friendly and cordial cooperation with the British Government, reached agreement on the steps by which we shall attain that freedom." The speed with which it was attained depended on the people, and provided they followed their leaders implicitly he had no doubt Burma would achieve full sovereignty within 12 months.

Feb. 9.—The frontier areas' conference met at Panglong, and U. Aung San told the chiefs that British consent had been obtained to the immediate participation of the frontier areas' people in the work and responsibilities of the Executive Council and the Constituent Assembly if they so desired, on terms to be agreed with the Burmese.

The Dobama party held a meeting presided over by Dr. Ba Maw, former Prime Minister, at which Thakin Ba Sein announced his resignation from the Executive Council. A committee was elected to draw up a plan of action to "wreck" the agreement reached in London.

CANADA. *Jan. 30.*—The Minister for External Affairs said in Parliament that a memorandum on the future of Germany had been sent to the Foreign Ministers' deputies. There was no certainty that Canada would be able to participate in the peace settlement in an appropriate manner, and it was felt that there was no advantage in a representative appearing before the deputies, as he would not be present at the discussion.

In the memorandum the Government suggested that it might be preferable to prepare an international statute constituting a new German State and governing its relations with the outside world until the time came for a permanent treaty. The German people had demonstrated that they had not sufficient experience in democratic government to prevent a centralized State becoming an instrument of aggression. The German State, therefore, should be federal and not unitary in character. There could be no stability if large numbers of Germans remained in areas next to Germany but not included in it. In general the boundaries should be drawn on an ethnic basis. Any minorities should be protected by U.N.O. The Germans must not be allowed to strengthen their economy to the point at which aggressive war would be possible, and

their industrial capacity should be utilized for the benefit of all countries. International control was necessary in industrial areas such as the Ruhr. Existing agreements on reparations would have to be reviewed in the light of the level of economy and standard of living which was to be permitted to prevent Germany continuing to be a centre of economic depression. She should be allowed only a police force for the purposes of domestic security. Effective international safeguards must be established; and, later, inspection could be carried out by U.N.O. machinery.

CHINA. Jan. 29.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the Communist representative at Nanking were informed by the U.S. Ambassador of his Government's decision to abandon its efforts of mediation between the Government and the Communists. Chiang Kai-shek issued a statement declaring that the Communists had refused all peace offers, and reaffirming his policy of liberalizing the Government. If the Communists' demand for all military forces to return to their positions of Jan. 13, 1946 was complied with, it would be tantamount to putting the National Assembly and the National Government under the yoke of the Communist Party.

Jan. 30.—The Government announced that it was withdrawing from the mediation committee of three in Peking, as its continued functioning was no longer possible. It reiterated that its peace proposals had been of no avail because of the obstinate attitude of the Communists.

Railway communications between Peking and Tientsin were cut by Communists.

Feb. 1.—Communists again cut the railway line between Peking and Tientsin.

The official press in Nanking, referring to suggestions that the Council of Foreign Ministers should put China on the Moscow agenda, opposed Russian mediation, and said that time would settle the Communist problem.

Feb. 3.—Government forces launched a new attack to capture Linyi, the Communist H.Q. in North-West Shantung.

Feb. 5.—The Prime Minister announced the creation of a special board for the development of the export trade and instituted a system of subsidizing exporters.

Feb. 7.—The first group of U.S. forces left Peking for home.

DENMARK. Feb. 7.—It was announced that the Minister in Washington and the U.S. Minister in Copenhagen were to be raised to the rank of Ambassador.

EGYPT. Jan. 27.—The Prime Minister announced in the Chamber the breakdown of the negotiations with Britain and the decision to refer the issue to the Security Council. He said Egypt had made the maximum number of concessions and had "tried to convince Britain, with all our patience and sincerity, to reconcile the 2 points of view, but without success". The inhabitants of Egypt and the Sudan insisted on

the unity of the Nile Valley. Egypt's aims had been put forward so explicitly that no fair-minded person could distort them. They were in accordance with the desires of the Nile Valley, which sprang from a community of language, religion, race, and interests. The welfare of the Sudanese could not be furthered except by unity under the Egyptian Crown. Egypt's object was to allow the Sudanese self-rule within the framework of unity with her. The policy of separating the Sudan from Egypt had always been opposed, and he severely criticized the conduct of the Governor-General of the Sudan, which clearly indicated that he wanted the cession of the Sudan from Egypt.

The Government received a vote of confidence by 175 votes to 15, with 6 abstentions.

Mr. Bevin's statement in Parliament. (*see page 88.*)

Jan. 28.—The Prime Minister, in a statement to the press, said he was surprised that Mr. Bevin had said he was negotiating with a minority Government. The Wafdist press, commenting on Mr. Bevin's statement, called on Nokrashy Pasha to resign.

Feb. 4.—The Wafd issued a manifesto refusing its collaboration with the other parties in a united front before U.N.O., since "only the rightful representatives of the nation are entitled to submit the Egyptian case to the United Nations". It denounced any treaty whatsoever with Britain.

Feb. 5.—Nokrashy Pasha, at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committees of the Chamber and Senate said Nahas Pasha considered all Egyptian parties except his own were minorities. The Wafd manifesto contained nothing new or constructive. Its object was to bring about the resignation of the Government in the hope that Nahas would come to power.

Feb. 8.—The barracks at Alexandria were formally handed over to the Egyptian army by the British authorities.

FINLAND. *Feb. 4.*—An agreement was signed with Russia to transfer to her German assets totalling 6,000 million Finnish marks in the form of goods and territory, and to sell an area around Paatsjoki, near Petsamo.

FRANCE. *Jan. 28.*—M. Ramadier, replying to a debate in the Assembly, said that the need for coalition Governments reflected the deep and complete divisions in the country. Referring to the appointment of a Communist Minister of Defence, he said that it would not be possible to ensure the country's defence without Communist co-operation and support. Under the Constitution the Prime Minister had full responsibility for the use of the armed forces; there was no question of his delegating that prerogative. An Opposition motion was rejected by 544 votes to 47, and a Coalition motion of confidence in the Government was passed by 543 votes to 18.

Jan. 29.—M. Bidault, in the foreign affairs committee of the Assembly, explained the memoranda on German questions submitted to the British, U.S., and Soviet Governments. He said the Ruhr mines should be developed for the benefit of European industry, and the

property of the Ruhr industries should be vested in those members of U.N.O. who had fought against Germany. The coal should be used for producing steel, etc., in the countries bordering on Germany. To assist the production of export goods, certain French or other allied secondary industries destroyed in the war could be reconstructed in Germany.

Jan. 31.—The Jewish emigrant ship *Ulna* left Le Havre with 600 passengers.

Feb. 1.—A memorandum on the Ruhr was handed to the British, U.S., and Russian Embassies. It proposed international control of all German administrations, and said that such control could only be effected by direct action by inter-Allied bodies.

Feb. 3.—The Director of Economic Affairs, explaining the memorandum on the Ruhr, said that the local administration of the Ruhr should be in the hands of Germans, but they would not be represented on the councils of the central Government. The area proposed for delimitation had produced 90 per cent of Germany's coal, 72 per cent of her pig-iron, 74 per cent of her steel, and 69 per cent of her rolled iron products. It was absolutely necessary in the interests of security, he said, that the Ruhr be submitted to a "special régime" which would limit production of iron and steel, while coal output was developed to a maximum, ensuring a fair distribution of that coal. The Ruhr should be considered as an asset of the United Nations, which must, in any case, have a steel production superior to that of Germany. The plan provided for the coal and steel industries to be submitted to the direct management of international bodies composed of representatives of those members of U.N.O. who were "directly interested".

The chemical and mechanical industries would be managed by Germans, under U.N. supervision. The coal mines would be administered by a Council of Management made up of one or two representatives of each of the participating countries, and a director-general. The coal area would be divided up into 12 districts, each headed by an allied citizen, with allied advisers and a German manager.

It was essential that the Ruhr statute be written into the peace treaty and guaranteed by the Security Council; also that participating members of U.N.O. should appoint a High Commissioner with the duty of direct supervision of administration and a right of veto.

Feb. 6.—The political bureau of the Communist Party passed a resolution stating that it was in favour of an alliance with Britain, provided that differences between the 2 countries were settled first.

Feb. 7.—The Government raised its representative in Copenhagen to the rank of Ambassador.

GERMANY. *Jan. 27.*—The U.S. deputy Military Governor, at a meeting of the Allied Control Council's co-ordinating committee, said he was surprised at the publication of the Soviet member's statement of Jan. 20, as it was still under discussion, and did not give a fair picture of the facts.

Jan. 29.—It was announced in Berlin that the first Norwegian troops to serve with the British forces had arrived.

Jan. 31.—A de-nazification court in Nuremberg sentenced Fritzsche to 9 years' detention in a labour camp with loss of civic rights and confiscation of property. A court in Munich sentenced Hitler's photographer Hoffman to 10 years in a labour camp with loss of civic rights and of property.

Feb. 1.—The *Taegliche Rundschau* published the text of a statement made on Jan. 31 by the Soviet commandant at the meeting of the 4 allied commandants of Berlin. It accused the other allies, particularly the Americans, of trying to sabotage the trade union elections.

A court in the French zone sentenced to death 21 S.S. men and concentration camp guards for murdering prisoners.

Berlin radio announced that more prisoners of war from the Soviet Union had arrived, making 170,000 released to date.

Feb. 3.—The Hamburg war crimes Court sentenced to death 11 of the staff of the Ravensbrück women's concentration camp, 5 of them women, and to long terms of imprisonment 4 others.

It was announced in Berlin that in 1946 over 2 million tons of food-stuffs were imported to the British zone. About 60 per cent of the bread ration, 25 per cent of the potato ration, 10 per cent of the meat ration, 95 per cent of the fish ration, and 40 per cent of the vegetable ration came from imports.

Feb. 4.—Soviet press comments on the western zones. (*see U.S.S.R.*)

Gen. Clay told the U.S. press at Stuttgart that "the time for real subversive activity is just beginning", but he was confident that he would be able to deal with it.

Feb. 5.—It was announced in Berlin that the British Military Government had assumed control of the Siemens concern under the Central Council law for the blocking and control of property.

Mr. Hynd's statement in Parliament. (*see Great Britain.*)

Feb. 6.—The text of a statement made on Feb. 5 by the Deputy Military Governor of the British zone to the Allied Control Council was issued to the press. It pointed out that there was an agreement among the allies that material relating to subjects under discussion in the Council or co-ordinating committee should not be published, but he had information that the text of the Russian delegate's statement to the Council on Jan. 20 was given to a German newspaper by the Soviet press. This incident was one of many; he was continually reading articles in the German press attacking the administration in the Anglo-U.S. area, and it was difficult to believe that these attacks were spontaneous expressions of German feeling. The British Government was anxious for the settlement of the German problem, and wished to cooperate with their allies. They did not expect that their ideas would be accepted 100 per cent, but they would not be bludgeoned into accepting the ideas of others by any campaign of vilification. He would like the Russian authorities to know that he was profoundly dissatisfied with the tenor of the German press under Soviet control.

Gen. McNarney told the press in Frankfurt that he believed that the

only solution of the U.S. Jewish problem in Germany was to permit resettlement in Palestine. (It was estimated that there were some 150,000 Jews in the U.S. zone.)

Feb. 7.—A new instruction was issued for the final destruction of Nazism and militarism in the British zone. (1) Persons guilty of war crimes or crimes against peace, and guilty members of organizations declared criminal were to be condemned to death or imprisonment, and were to have their property and accounts blocked. They might also have their entire wealth confiscated, or be fined. (2) Non-criminal Nazis were declared most dangerous to the revival of democracy, and to the maintenance of peace, and were to be interned for up to 10 years. (3) Nazis considered sufficiently dangerous to merit very close surveillance and control of their activities would remain at large, but would not be allowed to take part in any political activity, and would be restricted regarding the positions they could occupy in Government or private employment. Their property and accounts would be blocked, their movements restricted, and they would have to report regularly to the police. (4) Nazis who appeared to be the least dangerous would not be allowed to stand as candidates at elections, and some might have their property and accounts blocked. (5) Persons who had been cleared of any active connexion with Nazism, and Nazis who had been graded down from higher categories or who had been exonerated would not have to submit to restrictions, and would be issued with clearance certificates. Of the 34,000 Germans interned in the zone, 20,000 were provisionally put in the first category. German de-nazification panels were to assume executive powers regarding final categorization.

Feb. 9.—It was announced by the British Control Commission that its staff would be cut from 26,000 to 20,000 by April 1.

GREAT BRITAIN. *Jan. 27.*—Mr. Bevin's statement on the treaty negotiations with Egypt. (*see page 88.*)

The Egyptian Prime Minister's statement. (*see Egypt.*)

Yugoslav statement *re* death of the Consul. (*see Yugoslavia and Italy.*)

Jan. 28.—The Austrian Chancellor arrived in London.

The Colonial Secretary, in a statement in Parliament on Palestine said that the Government, in consultation with the High Commissioner and the C.I.G.S. had issued a strong directive to ensure the application of more effective measures for dealing with the situation. An appeal had been made to all responsible elements among the Jews to give their full cooperation. "The suppression of terrorism demands the active participation of the whole Jewish community, and also a direct co-operation by the Jewish Agency, which I regret has not been forthcoming . . . I warn the Jews in Palestine, and those who condone such brutalities, that the course recently taken by events must lead to the placing of the country under full military control with all that implies". Referring to the death sentence on Groner, he said that it had not been stayed on account of the hostages taken by the terrorists, but because of a request for an appeal to be heard before the Privy Council.

Tass' comment on the Anglo-Soviet Treaty. (see U.S.S.R.)

Mr. Attlee, in a statement in Parliament on the Burma discussions, said that agreement was reached as to the methods by which the Burmese could determine the future constitution of the country, and the transitional arrangements for the government of Burma until the new constitution came into force. The conclusions were set out in a Command Paper (Cmd. 7029). A Constituent Assembly was to be elected in April, elected by and consisting of Burmese nationals only. The machinery of the 1935 Act would be used and the Assembly would therefore be elected by over 6 million voters. As soon as the constitution was framed, the necessary legislation would be brought before Parliament.

During the interim period Burma would continue to be governed under the emergency provisions of the 1935 Act. The legal powers of the Governor and the Executive Council could not be altered without legislation, but it was agreed that the interim Government should be conducted in the same way as the interim Government of India. Arrangements were agreed on for the representation of Burma abroad. As to the frontier areas, "we have given very definite pledges to the peoples of those areas. Ultimate unification of the frontier areas and Burma proper has always been our policy, but, and in this the delegation are in agreement with us, whatever action is taken must be in accordance with their wishes and with their free consent". The Under-Secretary for the Dominions was to visit Burma immediately. Agreement was also reached regarding interim arrangements on finance and on defence.

The conclusions set out in the Command Paper were accepted by all but 2 of the delegates. It was for the people of Burma to decide whether they should remain members of the commonwealth.

The Command Paper (Cmd. 7029) was published, and in its Annex B regarding finance said that Burma had received an interest-free loan of some £8 million (net) for the Burma financial year October, 1945 to September, 1946 and it had been agreed that for the current year she should receive a further £7,500,000. H.M.G. also agreed that they would make a further contribution towards the year's deficit in the ordinary Budget.

The War Minister, replying to questions in Parliament, said that 598 Japanese and Korean war criminals had been tried by British courts, and 221 sentenced to death. Australian military courts had tried 685, of whom 124 were sentenced to death, and U.S. courts had sentenced to death 6 men convicted of crimes against British nationals.

Jan. 29.—The Foreign Under-Secretary, in a Parliamentary reply, stated that no proposals for joint action for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe, in accordance with Article 5 of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty, had been made on a bilateral basis by the Soviet or British Government. Prior to the establishment of U.N.O. the Government took the initiative in setting up economic organizations for Europe, which the Soviet Government was invited to join, and on different occasions, in the Council of Foreign Ministers and at meetings

of U.N.O., proposals of the kind referred to had been made by the Soviet Government and by H.M. Government.

The Head of the Burmese delegation told the press that "It is not part of the agreement that the decisions of the Constituent Assembly shall be ratified by the British Government . . . Of course, if we do not do our part, it might be due to our fault that we don't get our independence".

Jan. 30.—The Burmese delegates left for home.

Jan. 31.—The Hon. Mr. W. J. McKell was appointed Governor-General of Australia.

The King and Queen left London for South Africa.

Mr. Creech Jones, replying to a debate in Parliament, said he repudiated the view that the Government had no policy regarding the status of Palestine. It was not the time to refer to the problem of long-term policy. They were conscious that Britain's prestige was assailed when outrages were perpetrated in a territory for the administration of which they were responsible. He emphatically denied that the course of justice had been deflected in the case of Groner. His lawyer gave notice on Jan. 27 of his intention of applying for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, but owing to the riot in the prison in Jerusalem he could not get to the prison to see Groner.

The difficult circumstances in which the High Commissioner had to work were recognized. He had the aid of the police and military, but civil government went on. The British administration was not rooted in the lives of the people, and it often appeared to the respective communities that there was an alien Government in possession. Recently another directive had been given to the High Commissioner. The police and troops were to take the offensive against breakers of the law and to secure that the initiative lay with the forces of the Crown. It was not true that there had been interference from London, or that there had been differences as to policy with regard to the application of the directive. There had been complete harmony between military and civil authorities, and necessary restraint because of political considerations. It would be fatal if the whole of the civil population had been flung into the arms of the terrorists. Terrorism could not be rooted out by military suppression alone.

Yugoslav Note to Great Britain. (*see Yugoslavia.*)

The Minister of State expressed to the Yugoslav Ambassador the Government's regret at the attack on the 2 Yugoslav officials near Naples.

Feb. 1.—The Polish Resettlement Bill was published, showing that it was intended to spend £600,000 in 1947-48 on the Poles in Britain for pensions to disabled members of the forces under British command, the resettlement forces, and certain naval personnel.

Feb. 2.—The annual conference of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland met in London. The President of the United Palestine Appeal condemned the terrorism in Palestine, and said that, while they had good cause for criticism of Britain, Zionists must never forget that, but for British statesmen, they would not have had the

historic opportunity of laying the foundations of a Jewish national home. Dr. Weizmann said the root of all the trouble was the White Paper.

Correspondence between Mr. Dalton and the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury. (*see U.S.A.*)

Feb. 3.—The Foreign Under-Secretary answering questions on Poland in Parliament said that Opposition lists of candidates in areas covering 22 per cent of the electorate were completely suppressed. The count was conducted in conditions entirely controlled by the Government *bloc*.

Feb. 4.—Mr. Bevin signed the peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Finland.

Mr. Creech Jones, in a written reply in Parliament, stated that casualties in 1946 from Jewish and Arab terrorism, Arab-Jewish clashes, etc., were 212 killed and 428 wounded. Of the killed, 45 were members of H.M. forces, and 29 belonged to the Palestine police force. Among the civilians killed, 14 were British, 60 were Arabs, and 63 were Jews, of whom 26 were armed.

Dr. Weizmann left London for Palestine.

Mr. Dalton, in reply to the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, assured him that the clause in the Anglo-Argentine agreement about sterling balances would not be included in future agreements. The Government were anxious to avoid any such discrimination at variance with the 1945 agreement; and he had taken note of the U.S. request that the British Government would make adjustments with Argentina if at any time she incurred a deficit with respect to the sterling area, although this seemed unlikely.

Feb. 5.—Mr. Hynd, in a statement in Parliament, said that the overall ration in Germany had been maintained at 80 to 85 per cent, and where it had fallen it had been subsequently made up as far as possible. 1,550 calories was the basic ration for the non-working adult; miners received 3,966 calories. For the first time in Germany, 1,700,000 children in schools were receiving free meals. The death-rate had fallen, and the birth-rate increased. Infant mortality rate had fallen from 137 to 68 per 1,000. About 4,000 houses a month were being repaired in the Ruhr, and out of 128,000 miners' houses, 109,000 had been repaired. Many of the people in civil internment camps were dangerous Nazis, and he could not take the responsibility of freeing them. About 99 per cent of the children were attending schools, although about 42 per cent had to attend in shifts because of lack of accommodation, heating, and clothes. All universities had been reopened; and 180 people's high schools had been opened. The policy of reparations could not be dropped entirely. There was a considerable surplus of heavy industrial capacity, particularly in the steel and armament industries, which was not desirable in the German peace economy.

A White Paper (Cmd. 7030) was published giving details of a plan to relieve the oil and fat shortage by growing groundnuts on 3,250,000 acres of land in Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, and Kenya at a cost of about £25,500,000.

A Note was received from the Polish Government referring to the trial of Count Grocholski, and enclosing extracts from the evidence to show that the British Ambassador's associations with the Count were not of a purely social nature.

Feb. 6.—Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Minister of Education, died in London.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury said in Parliament that \$800 million of the U.S. loan had been drawn.

Mr. Creech Jones stated in Parliament that the letter sent to Mrs. Meyerson and Mr. Remez, chairman of the Vaad Leumi, was not an ultimatum but a request for an answer to a specific question.

Feb. 7.—Mr. Creech Jones received a delegation from Cyprus, and told them that no change was contemplated in the status of the island.

The Government sent a Note to Moscow asking for clarification of M. Stalin's remark in his correspondence with Mr. Bevin that the Anglo-Soviet treaty contained "reservations" which would have to be removed before there could be talk about extending the term of the treaty.

The Government's proposals for Palestine were sent to the Arab delegation and to the Jewish Agency. Unofficial details of the terms were: (1) Certain areas (not necessarily contiguous and not defined) with Jewish or Arab majorities should be administered locally by representative councils, and the Government would safeguard the rights of the minority in each area. (2) The High Commissioner was to remain finally responsible legislatively and executive, with an advisory council of Jews and Arabs. Its members to be appointed partly on a functional basis, as representatives of labour and other organized interests. (3) Jewish immigration to be at the rate of 4,000 a month for the first 2 years of the trusteeship. After that the High Commissioner would consult his advisory council on the subsequent rate of immigration. If he failed to secure agreement the question would be referred to U.N.O. (4) Land transfers would be controlled in each area by local authorities. (5) At the end of 4 years the High Commissioner would convene an elected Constituent Assembly to discuss the constitution for an independent State. Failing agreement the matter was to be sent to the Trusteeship Council of U.N.O. to advise the British Government on the course to adopt.

GREECE. *Jan. 27.*—The coalition Cabinet was completed as follows: M. Maximos, Prime Minister; M. Tsaldaris, Vice-Premier and Foreign Affairs; M. Venizelos, Vice-Premier and Defence Co-ordination; M. Stratos, War; M. Kanellopoulos, Navy; M. Papandreou, the Interior; M. Alexandris, Justice; M. Stephanopoulos, Economic Co-ordination; M. Helmis, Finance; M. Kostopoulos, National Economy; Gen. Gonatas, Public Works; M. Karamalis, Labour; M. Papadimos, Education; and Gen. Zervas, without Portfolio.

Out of 33 posts, the Populists were given 16; the Venizelist Liberals, 4; the Social Democrats, 4; Gen. Gonatas's National Liberals, 3; the

Kanellopoulos group, 1; the Alexandris group, 1; and Gen. Zervas, 1 (with 3 more to follow).

The Prime Minister, addressing Parliament, expressed regret that the Liberals were not represented in the Cabinet. On the subject of the peace treaties, he said he felt bound to protest against the unjust treatment of Greek claims concerning readjustment of the northern frontiers, the question of northern Epirus, and reparations. Referring to Cyprus, he said that the island's "ties with the mother country remain unshaken", and its desires corresponded with those of the nation. Greece had based her hopes for economic reconstruction on the payment of reparations by those responsible, but as this was denied her, she was hoping for allied help. In its policy towards the guerrillas the Government was determined to protect the law and the life of the people, but was ready to apply all means of conciliation and appeasement. He was ready to revise deportations, and to grant an amnesty to rebels who returned to legality within a given period.

Jan. 30.—The United Nations' commission of inquiry held its first meeting.

Feb. 1.—The Government received a vote of confidence by 250 votes to 36.

Feb. 3.—The British Embassy informed the Government that the British forces in Greece would very shortly be reduced by about 50 per cent.

M. Kyrou, presenting the Greek case to the U.N. commission, said the question before it was one of the relations between Greece and her northern neighbours, and not the domestic policy or political complexion of any of the 4 Governments. What it had to investigate was whether the disturbances in the north had been inspired and supported from outside. The internal situation left much to be desired, but it was the task of Greeks to deal with that. He charged the neighbouring countries with "receiving with open arms and deliberately offering moral and material support to 8,000 Communists who crossed the border after the December revolution". 5,000 women and children, scientists, workmen, and aged persons had been forced to march beyond the borders and taken to Boulkes camp, where permission was never granted by the Yugoslav authorities to anyone to visit them, or to receive U.N.R.R.A. services. At Boulkes "a sort of guerrilla war academy" was established, with similar schools in Bulgaria and Albania. He maintained that the object of Greece's neighbours was to detach a region extending as far south as Mount Olympus, and to create an independent region to be called at first, "Free Greece", and later to become part of Yugoslavia.

Feb. 6.—Bandits attacked outposts on the Albanian border near Edessa, and near Xanthi, in Thrace. They were reported to be very active in recruiting villagers in the northern provinces. At the meeting of the frontier commission the Bulgarian representative said Bulgaria had no part in the events leading to the Greek request for the intervention of U.N.O., and rejected the charges made against her in the Greek memorandum.

HUNGARY. *Feb. 7.*—It was learnt that the political committee of the Smallholders Party had just expelled or suspended 25 Deputies, and that 5 others had left the party in protest, thus reducing its Parliamentary representation by 30.

INDIA. *Jan. 28.*—The Punjab Premier withdrew the bans on the Muslim "National Guard" and the Hindu organization, saying that the Government was determined to remove the impression that it intended to attack the Muslim League as a party. No Government, however, in the existing state of communal feeling, could agree to the general withdrawal of the ban on processions and meetings, and these restrictions would be maintained.

Muslim League processions were held in Lahore, Amritsar, and other cities, and large numbers of arrests were made, but the persons arrested were released later.

Jan. 29.—In Lahore the police arrested many Muslim League leaders who continued to defy the ban on meetings, including the president of the Punjab provincial League, Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Begum Shah Nawaz, Shaukat Hyat Khan, and the Mayor of Lahore.

The general conference of the Chamber of Princes adopted unanimously a resolution declaring that the entry of the States into the Union of India must be on the basis of negotiation, with the final decision resting with each State. The Union should comprise only such States as decided to join it, and participation in constitutional discussions would imply no commitment on their ultimate decision. Paramountcy would terminate at the close of the interim period, and would not be transferred to or inherited by the new Government. All rights surrendered by States to Great Britain would return to the States, and the Union of India would exercise only such functions in relation to States as were assigned or delegated to it by the States. Every State would retain its sovereignty and all rights and powers except to the extent to which these had been expressly delegated by it, and the constitution of each State, its territorial integrity and boundaries, and the succession of its dynasty could not be interfered with by the Union or any unit of it.

It maintained that the Constituent Assembly was authorized only to settle a Union Constitution in accordance with the Cabinet Mission's plan, and that the States' negotiating committee selected by the Chamber of Princes was the only authoritative body competent under that plan to conduct preliminary negotiations on behalf of the States on such questions as the States might entrust to it. The terms of the States' participation in the Constituent Assembly must be negotiated by conference between the negotiating committee of the Chamber of Princes and the corresponding committee of the British Indian portion of the Assembly and the result must be subject to the approval of the States themselves.

Jan. 31.—The working committee of the Muslim League in a resolution adopted at Karachi called upon H.M.G. to declare that the Cabinet Mission's plan had failed, and criticized the Congress resolution

as no more than a "dishonest trick and jugglery of words, by which Congress has again attempted to deceive the British Government, the Muslim League, and public opinion". The League considered that the Constituent Assembly should be forthwith dissolved.

Feb. 1.—The Muslim League Working Committee passed a resolution urging the Punjab Government to lift all restrictive measures on political activities and called for the release of all the arrested persons. It also passed a resolution declaring that the riots in Bihar were an organized scheme, carried out with the active participation of leading members of the Congress Party and Government officials. It also condemned "the barbarities perpetuated by the Congress Government in Assam" by the mass eviction of Muslim immigrants.

Feb. 2.—The Premier of Madras promulgated a public safety ordinance, explaining that it was necessary owing to the activities of the Communists, particularly in the Tanjore district, which they had reduced to a desert, and in Malabar, where fighting had been going on. Murder, looting, and arson were rife.

A Muslim procession in Lahore was dispersed and 100 people arrested, including the acting president of the Punjab Muslim League.

Feb. 5.—Pandit Nehru, on behalf of Congress ministers and the minority representatives in the Cabinet, wrote to the Viceroy pointing out that the presence of the Muslim League members in the Cabinet was inconsistent with the League's rejection of the British Cabinet Mission's plan. He said that since the long-term and short-term plans were inseparable the League's refusal to enter the Constituent Assembly made its members' position in the interim Government untenable.

Feb. 9.—An agreement was reached by the two negotiating committees set up by the Chamber of Princes and the Constituent Assembly respectively, on the basis of which it was decided to proceed with the technical question of how the Indian States should be represented in the Assembly.

INDO-CHINA. *Jan. 29.*—The High Commissioner informed the British press that the Annamese rising had not made France abandon her liberal programme, but the leaders of the Viet-Minh Party were opposed to the fundamental ideas contained in that programme. The majority of the Annamese were opposed to the Viet-Minh Party's rule of terror, but this opposition was able to express itself only in the few zones where French arms had created a measure of security. Events in Indo-China would have repercussions in Indonesia, Burma, and Malaya, and the countries with interests in south-east Asia, especially Britain, France, and Holland, should try to co-ordinate their policies and establish a close liaison.

Feb. 9.—It was learnt that the Viet Nam Prime Minister, Ho Chi Minh had told the British press that Viet Nam would appeal to U.N.O. if France could not settle the present struggle by peaceful means.

ITALY. *Jan. 27.*—The Yugoslav delegation on the Advisory Council for Italy issued a statement saying that the murdered Consul and the

official were attacked at the camp while talking to the British camp commander, who took no steps to call the guard. The delegation knew of the plot to kill the Consul and had informed the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, of its details.

Jan. 31.—The Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean, announced the closing of the allied commission.

Feb. 1.—Signor de Gasperi formed a coalition Cabinet with 2 independent Ministers—Count Sforza as Foreign Minister, and Signor Gasparotto as Minister of Defence. Signor Nenni and Signor Saragat's followers declined to participate. The Christian Democrats, including the Prime Minister, held 7 portfolios, and the Socialists and Communists 3 each.

The Chief of the Yugoslav delegation, at a press conference, accused the British military authorities of being responsible for the "pre-meditated crime" committed by Chetniks against the 2 Yugoslav officials.

Feb. 3.—The first 2,000 Italians from Pola, who opted to transfer to Italy in view of the probable inclusion of the town in Yugoslavia, arrived in Venice.

Feb. 4.—Further information regarding the murder of the Yugoslav Consul at a Chetnik Camp showed that the men were specifically warned of the dangers of visiting the camp. The office of the town major of Naples was surrounded by about 100 Chetniks who broke in and seized the men while the major was pointing out to the Yugoslavs the foolhardiness of their visit. A British officer, hearing the noise, ordered all available British troops to come to the Consul's assistance with tommy guns, but the lynching was already under way when the few men available arrived.

Feb. 8.—The Prime Minister said in Parliament that Italy would sign the peace treaty, but that its authors could not have intended the practical execution of the treaty in Italy "without the cooperation of Italy, cooperation which no Government can voluntarily give without the approval of Parliament". Count Sforza told the British press that he believed in international collaboration. England was one of Italy's most important neighbours. He recalled the Triple Alliance by which Italy had been allied to Great Britain, and said: "My idea is to return to this tradition which so greatly benefited both England and Italy."

JAPAN. *Jan. 28.*—Sentences on war criminals. (*see Great Britain.*)

Jan. 31.—Gen. MacArthur issued a statement prohibiting the strike of Government workers due to begin at midnight. He said: "I will not permit the use of so deadly a social weapon in the present impoverished and emaciated condition of Japan."

The Prime Minister, in a reshuffle of his Cabinet, removed the Transport Minister, the director of the economic stabilization board, who was considered too favourably disposed to capitalism, and 2 others. Seiichiro Takahashi was appointed Minister of Education. Tanzan Ishibashi, the Finance Minister, was retained and appointed director of

the economic stabilization board. The Cabinet was composed of 5 Liberals, 4 Progressives, and non-party men.

Feb. 7.—Gen. MacArthur, in a statement to the Prime Minister, said that "momentous changes" had taken place in the country since the elections, and a general election should be held as soon as possible after the close of the present session of the Diet.

LUXEMBOURG. *Feb. 7.*—The Government's views on the future of Germany. (*see The Foreign Ministers' Deputies.*)

THE NETHERLANDS. *Jan. 28.*—The Government's views on the future of Germany. (*see The Foreign Ministers' Deputies.*)

NEW ZEALAND. *Feb. 4.*—The Government's views on the future of Germany. (*see The Foreign Ministers' Deputies.*)

NORWAY. *Feb. 3.*—The Government's views on the future of Germany. (*see The Foreign Ministers' Deputies.*)

PALESTINE. *Jan. 27.*—Judge Windham, President of the Tel Aviv District Court, was kidnapped by terrorists who raided his court. British civilians were advised to stay indoors, and a curfew was imposed in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. The High Commissioner summoned 3 Jewish leaders, including the Mayor of Tel Aviv, and told them that unless the 2 British subjects kidnapped were returned unharmed within 48 hours steps would be taken to withdraw civil administration and facilities from certain areas. The Government stayed the execution of the terrorist, Groner, for 48 hours from Jan. 28. Fifty British families were removed from Tel Aviv to Sarona, a police encampment outside the city.

The Palestine Conference resumed. (*see Palestine Conference.*)

Jan. 28.—The Jewish Agency passed a resolution demanding the release of the kidnapped men "immediately and unconditionally". An Agency spokesman said the executive felt that "this vile deed strikes at the most basic thing in social life, which is the trust of man in man".

Later Judge Windham was released, and said he had been well treated.

Rioting between Jews and Arabs occurred in a Jerusalem prison and a Jewish medical orderly was killed. An Arab was shot when a taxi was held up outside Jerusalem.

Statement in Parliament by Mr. Creech Jones. (*see Great Britain.*)

Jan. 29.—The business man kidnapped on Jan. 26 was released and found in Jerusalem seriously injured. Groner signed an appeal to the Privy Council. In Jerusalem and Tel Aviv the curfew was lifted.

Jan. 31.—The Government announced that women, children, and "certain other civilians" were to be evacuated so that the administration would not be hampered in maintaining order. Business men in Jerusalem telegraphed to the Prime Minister protesting against the adoption, without consulting them, of "a policy of scuttle". The Middle East

Foreign Press Association informed the Government that its British members intended to stay in the country. Groner's lawyer informed the press that Groner had withdrawn his appeal, as he had no wish to appeal to a British judiciary or institution.

Mr. Creech Jones's statement in Parliament. (*see Great Britain.*)

Feb. 2.—Mrs. Meyerson, at a press conference, said that the Government wanted the Agency to ask the Jewish community to become informers, which it had refused to do. The first evacuees left Jerusalem for Britain. Haifa business men telegraphed Mr. Attlee requesting permission for those who wished to stay in the country to do so.

Conference of Zionist Federation of Great Britain. (*see Great Britain.*)

Feb. 3.—The Government sent a Note to the Jewish Agency saying that the Jewish authorities and community had been repeatedly warned of the dangers of the growth of terrorism. In spite of resolutions "purporting to condemn bloodshed and terrorism" there was no sign that they intended to assist in enforcing law and order. The Agency was asked "to state categorically at once whether the Agency and the Vaad Leumi are prepared within 7 days to lend their aid to the Government by co-operating with the police and armed forces in locating and bringing to justice members of terrorist groups". It was pointed out that what was being demanded "is recognition of the ordinary legal and moral duty to co-operate against crime which belongs to citizens and institutions of any civilized State, and it can in no way be associated with the terms 'informer' and 'spy'".

It was officially announced that 1,621 civilians were being evacuated.

Feb. 4.—The Jewish Agency announced that the Government's Note had been sent to the executive members abroad for comment. Strong exception was taken to reference to Jewish resolutions; there was no warrant for this "implied charge of insincerity".

Mr. Creech Jones's statement on casualties. (*see Great Britain.*)

Feb. 5.—The chairman of the Jewish National Council, at a meeting in Jerusalem, said they were shocked at receiving the Government's ultimatum. "We will . . . never accept the demand to hand over the terrorists to the authorities." He was aware of the grave consequence of refusing to cooperate with the Government, but they were unable to accept the ultimatum.

Feb. 6.—Mr. Creech Jones's statement in Parliament. (*see Great Britain.*)

Feb. 7.—The evacuation of British women and children was completed.

The British Government's proposals. (*see Great Britain.*)

Feb. 9.—A caique bringing 650 illegal immigrants was brought into Haifa by a naval escorting party, which met with resistance when it boarded the vessel. The passengers were transferred to the *Empire Heywood* to be taken to Cyprus.

The High Commissioner told Mrs. Meyerson and Mr. Kaplan that no substitution for civil administration in any part of the country was contemplated at present, but preparations had to be made for all eventualities.

PERSIA. *Feb. 1.*—The Prime Minister sent a Note to the British, U.S., Russian, and French Embassies asking for a seat for Persia at the German Peace Conference.

Feb. 4.—The results of the elections in Teheran showed that the 12 Democrat Party candidates were all returned, with the Prime Minister at the head of the poll.

POLAND. *Jan. 27.*—The Government's views on the future of Germany. (*see The Foreign Ministers' Deputies.*)

Jan. 28.—U.S. statement on the elections. (*see U.S.A.*)

The official election results were announced as follows:—Democratic bloc, 394 seats; Peasant party, 28 seats; Catholic Work party, 12 seats; Dissident Peasant party, 7 seats; and others, 3 seats.

Jan. 29.—Maria Marynowska, a press translator employed at the British Embassy was arrested by the security police.

Jan. 30.—The Foreign Ministry was informed by the British Ambassador that he was leaving to take up another post. In reply to a Note sent by the British Ambassador to the Foreign Office, the head of the press department said that Marynowska had been arrested by the "proper authorities on a serious charge".

Jan. 31.—The head of the press department of the Foreign Office announced that the B.B.C. broadcasts in Polish, particularly during the elections, "were accentuated with a spirit of calumny and hatred to Poland".

Feb. 1.—Publication of Polish Resettlement Bill. (*see Great Britain.*)

Feb. 3.—The council of the Peasant Party, by 61 votes to 20, retained M. Mikolajczyk as leader. It recommended that he and his colleagues in the Cabinet should resign in protest against the conduct of the elections. M. Mikolajczyk said that he would enter the Diet as leader of the Opposition, but would not support M. Bierut's candidature for the Presidency.

Statement in Parliament *re* the elections. (*see Great Britain.*)

Feb. 4.—The U.S. President on the elections. (*see U.S.A.*)

The Sejm met, and by 350 votes to 26, passed a Bill providing for the election of a President of the Republic. M. Mikolajczyk voted against it. He said that as he had filed a protest against the election he was unwilling to grant the Sejm prerogatives to deal with the essential principles necessary for the building of a democratic State. The British and U.S. Ambassadors did not attend.

Feb. 5.—M. Bierut was elected President of the Republic for 7 years, receiving 408 votes. M. Mikolajczyk and the Peasant Party Deputies returned blank cards. The Government resigned, and the President asked M. Cyrankiewicz (Socialist) to form a Cabinet.

Note to Great Britain *re* Count Grocholski's trial. (*see Great Britain.*)

M. Cyrankiewicz formed a Cabinet with 7 Socialists (The Premier-ship, Finance, Justice, Labour and Social Welfare, Reconstruction, Foreign Trade and Shipping, and Public Administration); 5 Communists (Foreign Affairs, Education, Western Territories, and Public

Security); 6 Government Peasant Party; 3 Democrats; and 2 Catholic Work Party. The portfolio of Western Territories was given to M. Gomulka, who was also vice-Premier; and the second vice-Premiership was given to M. Korzycki (Government Peasant Party). National Defence was given to Marshal Zymierski and Foreign Affairs to M. Modzilewski, both supporters of Communist policies.

Feb. 8.—The Prime Minister, in the Sejm, said that the Government wished to maintain friendly relations with the western Powers. He said the Government were ready to grant a "wide amnesty", and promised to try and improve relations with the Church and give better opportunities to private initiative.

PORTUGAL. *Feb. 3.*—The Cabinet was remodelled, the portfolio of Foreign Affairs being given to Dr. do Mata. Other new appointments were: Senhor de Abreu, Interior; Senhor Ulrich, Public Works; Capt. Duarte, Colonies; Dr. de Lima, Education; Senhor Barbosa, National Economy; and Col. Araujo, Communications. Dr. Caetano left the Ministry of Colonies, and became president of the Government party.

RUMANIA. *Feb. 9.*—It was learnt that the Government had sent a note to the French Foreign Minister, for transmission to the allied States, commenting on what was termed the harshness of certain clauses of the peace treaty, and stating that it would undertake bilateral negotiations for revision.

SOUTH AFRICA. *Jan. 30.*—Gen. Smuts said in the Senate that at U.N.O. South Africa had been attacked and out-voted because she was small, and because of false propaganda spread abroad. Much was now said about fundamental human rights, and it was a fundamental human right to go to court; but U.N.O. had refused South Africa's plea that her dispute with India be submitted to the International Court. U.N.O. had given its decision "on the lines of emotion, passion, and ignorance". If this continued it would be disastrous for U.N.O., for no nation would know where it was unless countries could run their internal affairs themselves. He did not, however, share the view of some people that the country would be better out of U.N.O.; they were behind it if it played the game and carried out the Charter. If it did not it would go the way of the League of Nations.

Feb. 5.—Gen. Smuts announced the creation of an Indian advisory board to watch the interests of South African Indians, and to advise the Government. He said it was the Government's duty to give them a square deal and the board would see that they did so.

SPAIN. *Jan. 27.*—Dr. Giral resigned the Premiership of the Government in exile, owing to the withdrawal from his Cabinet of 5 Ministers.

Jan. 30.—The official gazette announced the issue of decrees to ensure fair treatment for Republican exiles who wished to return.

They would be able to find out whether they were liable to be treated as war criminals.

Feb. 1.—The President-in-exile of the Republic asked Señor Barcia to form a new Government in Paris.

Feb. 9.—Senor Llopió formed a Republican Government in exile composed of Socialists, Communists, and Basque, Catalan, and Republican Party ministers.

U.S.A. *Jan. 27.*—The President, in a letter published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, stated that the final decision to drop the 2 atomic bombs on Japan was made by himself; and that the Japanese were given fair warning, and offered peace terms well in advance of the dropping of the bombs.

Jan. 28.—Mr. Warren Austin told the press, after an interview with the President, that until effective international control of atomic energy had been established the country must rely for its security on universal military training. "We will never . . . engage in unilateral disarmament, nor yield to any pressure with respect to the manufacture or the production of atomic bombs before collective security is established."

The State Department issued a statement about the Polish elections saying: "It is clear that the provisional Government did not confine itself to suppression of the so-called underground, but employed widespread measures of coercion and intimidation against democratic elements which were loyal to Poland although not partisans of the Government block." The U.S. Government, therefore, considered that the provisions of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements had not been fulfilled. It intended, however, to maintain its interest in the welfare of the Polish people. It retained "full liberty of action towards the Government" and would continue to keep itself informed through its diplomatic mission in Warsaw.

The Department of Agriculture announced that it had allocated 25 million lb. of meat and meat products to Britain and British Forces overseas for the first quarter of 1947. A further 2,800,000 lb. was allocated to the British Dominions, colonies, and protectorates.

Jan. 29.—The State Department announced that the Government had decided to terminate its connection with the committee of 3, which was established in February 1945 to endeavour to reach agreement between the Chinese Government and the Communists.

Jan. 31.—The Department of Agriculture announced the allocation of 1,500,000 tons of grain for export in March. The U.K. was to get 42,500 tons of wheat, 16,000 tons of flour, and 17,000 tons of grain sorghums. India was to get 51,000 tons of wheat, 10,000 tons of flour, and 17,000 tons of grain sorghums, and France was to get 51,000 tons of wheat, and 17,000 tons of maize.

The Federal Atomic Energy Commission reported to Congress that the "primary application of atomic energy is today in the production of weapons".

Feb. 1.—The President told the press that he saw no special reason

for a meeting of the "Big Three", but that he would be glad to see M. Stalin and Mr. Attlee if they came to Washington.

Feb. 4.—F.-M. Lord Alexander arrived in Washington.

Mr. Dalton's reply to the Secretary of the Treasury. (*see Great Britain.*)

The President, accepting the credentials of the Polish Ambassador, told him that it was a cause of deep concern to him and to the American people that the Polish Government had failed to fulfil its pledge to hold free elections.

Feb. 5.—The President, in a report to Congress on the work of U.N.O., asked for "genuine bi-partisan support" of every activity of the United Nations, since the responsibility of the U.S.A. was particularly heavy because of the power and influence the country possessed. They should support further steps to strengthen the trusteeship system, and they thought that the International Court of Justice should be asked for an advisory opinion on the question whether an international obligation actually existed between South Africa and India. The report described U.N.O.'s activities as "a far more extensive endeavour in international cooperation than the nations have ever before attempted".

Letters exchanged between the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Dalton were published. Mr. Snyder had pointed out that a clause in the British trade agreement with Argentina was contrary to the Anglo-American financial agreement of Dec. 6, 1945. The clause read: "If in any year the balance of payments with the sterling area be unfavourable to Argentina, Argentina may furthermore dispose freely within the said area of its sterling balances for an amount equivalent to the deficit."

Mr. Dalton had written, on Feb. 4, giving an assurance that in future agreements about sterling balances, the British Government had no intention of including such a clause.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, speaking in New York on disarmament, said that in over 11 months the military staff committee, composed of officers of the five permanent members of the Security Council, had made almost no headway.

Feb. 6.—Mr. Max Gardner, the Ambassador designate to Great Britain, died in New York.

Feb. 7.—U.N.R.R.A. announced the creation of an emergency food fund of \$35 million. About \$25 million originally intended for items other than food would be diverted to it, and about \$4 million from the contingency reserve. About \$21 million was earmarked for Austria, \$11 million for Poland, and \$4 million for Greece.

Gen. Marshall, at a press conference, said that the goal all were seeking was peace with a definite basis for collective security; that was the first essential on the road to disarmament. The control of atomic energy was of first importance, though it was not a question of disarmament in the conventional sense. Mankind could never feel secure while atomic energy remained uncontrolled. He said that not all the marines in China were being withdrawn now. The statement announcing the withdrawal of the mediation bodies from China implied the withdrawal of marines in so far as the executive H.Q. was concerned.

U.S.S.R. *Jan. 27.*—The *New Times*, in an article on British, U.S., and French policies in Germany, accused the Western authorities of not delivering goods and factories as reparations for Russia, but taking goods and products for their own countries.

Statement by the U.S. deputy Military Governor in Germany. (*see Germany.*)

Jan. 28.—Tass, commenting on the correspondence between M. Stalin and Mr. Bevin said that the problem of allied relations with Great Britain could not be solved by general arguments about prolonging the terms of the treaty. "The formal aspect of this matter in general has incomparably less significance than the very essence of the relations, which should be expressed in treaties, agreements, and conventions embodied in formal legal vestments. Naturally one should not minimize the significance of this aspect of the matter; yet it is not the decisive one." This was demonstrated by the entire experience of British foreign policy. Britain had no formally concluded treaty of alliance with the U.S.A.; "nevertheless no one can doubt the existence of intimate relations between Britain and the U.S.A., which in fact have assumed the character of a military alliance. Britain has a Treaty of Alliance with the U.S.S.R. . . . but one cannot say that British policy towards the U.S.S.R. conforms to the principles and demands of the Treaty. Actually there are not a few facts showing Britain and the U.S.A. coming out in a *bloc* against the Soviet Union . . . The time has come to stand by the spirit of the Treaty and particularly by that part of it according to which both countries undertook to work jointly for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe".

Jan. 29.—Moscow radio announced that M. Molotov had signed the peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Finland.

Feb. 4.—*Pravda*, in further charges against the administration of the western zones of Germany, stated that the zones were "flooded with thousands of U.S. and British business men"; and that "the endeavours of Wall Street and the City to preserve and restore the German monopolies . . . cannot in any way be reconciled with tasks of military and economic disarmament". The British authorities were artificially retarding the coal output in the Ruhr, the smelting of iron and steel, and the growth of light industries. The *New Times* said that the fusion of the zones "tends . . . to split Germany economically and politically into 2 parts, which runs directly contrary to the agreed decision of the allies to treat Germany as a single economic and political unit".

Agreement signed with Finland. (*see Finland.*)

Feb. 7.—Ukrainian views on the future of Germany. (*see The Foreign Ministers' Deputies.*)

Feb. 8.—A revised second edition of the official biography of M. Stalin was published in which it was stated that with the successful accomplishment of his strategic plan in 1944 Russia was in a position, "with its own forces and without the aid of the allies, to occupy all Germany and accomplish the liberation of France. This circumstance forced Churchill, who up to this time had opposed the opening of a second front in Europe, to undertake the invasion of western Europe".

Feb. 9.—Voting took place for the highest organs of State authority of the Russian Federation and 6 Soviet Republics, including the Ukraine and White Russia.

Moscow radio, in an English broadcast, said that post-war development opened up prospects of economic collaboration between different countries. The Soviet economic system placed no barriers in the way of the widest and most extensive economic ties with other countries. They needed credits and the capitalists needed good interest on their credits.

YUGOSLAVIA. *Jan. 27.*—The deputy Foreign Minister told the press that the incident at the camp near Naples was one of the most serious in relations between the Yugoslav authorities and the British military authorities in Italy. The responsibility lay entirely with the British, and the Government demanded punishment of the culprits. The incident was "the result of a policy of leniency towards war criminals, who were allowed to organize military formations in their camps". The Consul had been assured in writing that none of the Chetniks was armed.

Yugoslav delegation in Italy's statement. (*see Italy.*)

Jan. 28.—Yugoslav views on the future of Germany. (*see The Foreign Ministers' Deputies.*)

Jan. 31.—The Government sent a Note to Great Britain demanding that disciplinary measures be taken against British officials present when the Consul was killed. It also demanded the arrest of those responsible for the attack, compensation, the transference of all "Yugoslav quisling groups" to prisoner-of-war camps, and investigation of the attack by a mixed commission.

Feb. 1.—Further Yugoslav accusations. (*see Italy.*)

Feb. 4.—Further information *re* the incident at the Chetnik camp. (*see Italy.*)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Jan. 27.—The first session of the Commission on Human Rights opened at Lake Success.

Jan. 28.—A conference for the fashioning of a new charter for the native peoples of the South Pacific and the attainment of a common policy in advancing native welfare opened in Canberra, and was attended by delegations from the U.K., the U.S.A., France, and The Netherlands.

Jan. 30.—The International Emergency Food Council, meeting in Washington, heard a report from the secretary-general on world food conditions which stated that at least until the harvest the programme to feed the starving nations would be carried on in the presence or threat of crisis. The lack of cooperation by Russia and Argentina was hampering efforts to avoid world hunger. The outlook for cereals had worsened

since October, the scarcity of meat was acute, and the supplies of fats had not improved. There had been a general decline in world stocks of wheat, rye, maize, etc., of 12 to 15 million tons between July, 1945 and June, 1946. The bright spot was that the U.S.A. might be able to exceed its official export goal of 10 million tons.

The U.S. Secretary of Agriculture announced that they expected to complete grain shipments totalling 10 million tons by the end of April (as against the programme for that quantity by the end of June). Shipments would not then stop but would go on through May and June.

Feb. 6.—The South Pacific Conference ended with the signing of an agreement constituting a South Pacific Commission, to consist of 2 representatives of each member Government, to advise and assist in the task of advancing the economic and social welfare of about 1,700,000 native people.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Jan. 28.—The Council decided to give Albania more time to be represented at the hearing of the Corfu Channel case, though the president said that neither the Charter nor justice, nor their sense of duty permitted them to delay the hearing indefinitely until Albania said it could go forward. A telegram was sent to the Albanian Foreign Minister asking when their representative would arrive.

Feb. 4.—The Council received from the U.S. delegation new disarmament proposals under which the Council should establish a commission to work on general disarmament and set up a committee to determine its terms of reference, and that at its next meeting it should proceed to consider the Atomic Energy Commission's report. M. Gromyko said this proposal was largely superfluous in view of his own—the Atomic Energy report was, in any case, the next item on the Council's agenda—and that the appointment of a committee to determine the disarmament commission's terms of reference would serve no purpose except delay. He sensed in the U.S. attitude a "false opposition" between disarmament and security. The position was that disarmament was an integral part of a system of security, and could not be separated from the process of creating effective safeguards.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS' DEPUTIES

Jan. 27.—The deputies heard the Greek views on the Austrian treaty and the Polish views on Germany. M. Agnides asked that Austria should pay reparations to small countries which could not receive adequate sums from Germany, also that she should buy from Greece, for 15 years, a third of her tobacco consumption.

The Polish delegate advocated the political unity of Germany since, if she were broken up, nationalistic and reactionary forces would be encouraged to work for unity again; also, Allied control would be easier with a unified Germany. Prussia must be liquidated. Germany should never be allowed to recreate the economic inequality between herself and other countries that made her economic expansion possible after 1919. Poland reserved the right to present a detailed project concerning the delimitation of the Polish-German frontier from the Baltic to the junction of the Oder and the Neisse and thence along the Neisse to the Czechoslovak frontier.

Jan. 28.—The Dutch and Yugoslav delegates stated their views on Germany. The former said that in advocating its economic unity Holland was guided by the conviction that Germany should be included in the economic corporation of Europe. The Yugoslav delegate said reparations were the touchstone of the whole economic policy of the Great Powers towards Germany. The Potsdam and Yalta agreements were not being carried out, and he referred to the total reparations rights of the 18 Western nations as amounting to \$10,000 million according to the Yalta talks, with an equal sum due to the U.S.S.R. The U.S. delegate questioned whether such a sum had ever been fixed at Yalta.

A Yugoslav memorandum supported the Polish territorial claims, and the Czech claims on grounds of security, and claimed minority rights for the "Serbs of Lusatia" (a small area of Prussia); also that 100,000 Germans said to be still in Yugoslavia should be returned to Germany.

The deputies for Austria received a memorandum from Czechoslovakia asking to be allowed to try to settle the outstanding frontier problems with Austria by direct negotiation. It was announced that a memorandum had also been received on Jan. 24 from M. Gusev (but not yet considered) proposing that the German treaty should be drafted by the signatories of the German instrument of surrender, i.e., France, the U.K., the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. When it was ready, and a central German Government had been formed, a peace conference should be called to be attended by all the States invited to the present London conference of deputies, plus Albania. When it was over the 4 Powers should complete the final text of the treaty, which would be signed by the States represented at the peace conference.

Jan. 29.—The deputies discussed the Soviet memorandum, and the French deputy said he thought it did not leave enough place for co-operation with the other allies in the making of the treaty. The British deputy emphasized that there must be consultation with the other Powers at every stage in its preparation. The U.S. deputy said he was disappointed with the grudging attitude of the Soviet proposal, and criticized the inviting of Albania.

The Greek deputy complained of the small share of German reparations allotted to Greece by the Paris Reparations Conference; she should have the same as Yugoslavia. M. Gusev said the Soviet would not support this view.

Jan. 30.—The Austrian case was presented by the Chancellor, Dr.

Figl, who said the treaty must establish a clear separation of Austria from Germany, and must ensure that Austria was not saddled with a burden which would hinder reconstruction. The 1937 frontiers must be restored, and so the Yugoslav claims on Carinthia rejected. The Powers should support Austria's candidature to join U.N.O., and a definite date be fixed for the withdrawal of foreign troops. The future of the 500,000 odd displaced persons in the country should be settled by an international convention. Austria should not be made to pay reparations.

He said they had a moral right to be treated as a nation which was suppressed by Hitler and had now been liberated.

The deputies for Germany heard the Czechoslovak case, and the Czech secretary-general of the Foreign Ministry argued against federalization; but it was essential that Prussia should disappear for ever. There should be no limit to the period of allied control. The settlement must be built up on the Four Power Declaration of June 5, 1945, the Potsdam Agreement, and the Control Council's plan of March, 1946 supplemented by concrete measures governing the future political and economic structure of Germany. Economically, unity should be aimed at.

A request from Italy to be allowed to take part in the preparation of the German treaty was passed to the Council of Foreign Ministers.

The memorandum received from Canada about Germany was published. (*see Canada.*)

Jan. 31.—The deputies questioned the Austrian delegation, and M. Gusev asked whether their Government recognized Austrian responsibility in taking part in the war. Dr. Gruber replied that the annexation by Germany was forced, and said that there should be a distinction between those who voluntarily took part and those who were compelled to. After the *Anschluss* no Austrian State existed as such. Gen. Mark Clark considered these replies quite consistent, but M. Gusev was not satisfied, and asked whether Austria recognized the Moscow declaration (of Austria's responsibility) completely. Dr. Gruber said she did.

The Belgian delegate said Belgium was not satisfied with the procedure for the making of the German treaty, and she wished to be associated directly with all matters in it where her interests were concerned. He cited the clause in the Potsdam agreement providing that the Council of Foreign Ministers should act in consultation with any country affected by any matter under discussion. For a future Germany Belgium favoured a federal organization. The Potsdam agreement should be amended, completed, and made more definite, and the treaty, when concluded, should be ratified by the federal States, not by a central Government. Economic unity must also be aimed at.

Feb. 1.—The deputies received a further French memorandum on the German treaty and one from Brazil about both treaties. The latter stated that, as to Austria, it was necessary to enable her to rise again, with possibilities of work and prosperity. Such conditions could not be obtained merely by bilateral economic agreements, and the general lines of a long-term policy of collective cooperation must be laid down.

For Germany a federal structure was advocated, with measures for the internationalization of the Ruhr and a special economic régime for the Saar. Brazil also asked for the right to a share of assets in Germany.

Feb. 3.—The British deputy introduced a clause in the Austrian treaty to restore their nationality to Austrians who emigrated at the *Anschluss*, and the matter was passed to the political sub-committee for investigation. An article for the elimination of anti-democratic elements was approved, but no agreement was reached on the clauses relating to war criminals.

The Norwegian memorandum on the future of Germany, received the previous week, was published. It proposed that the authority of the central Government should be limited to foreign policy, finance, economics, and communications.

Non-military German refugees, if not wanted where they were, should be sent home as soon as possible. Cartels and trusts must be liquidated, German economy brought under public control, and economic agreements with other countries also controlled. Her whaling and fishery industries must be strictly watched—her trawling fleet had been used to obtain, by espionage, accurate knowledge of the Norwegian coast in preparation for the invasion in 1940.

Feb. 5.—The New Zealand High Commissioner presented his Government's case regarding Germany, arguing that the preparation of the treaty was a task in which all the Allies had a right to share. It stated that alleviation of the economic distress there must be procured without prejudicing security against future aggression, and recommended that study be given to the detachment and placing under international control of certain vital areas not specified. It advocated federation, with Prussia broken up into constituent units, and the placing of a treaty obligation on the Germans to complete the process of land reform and the abolition of dangerous monopolies.

The deputies for Austria heard the New Zealand delegate, who said Austria must be made to pay just penalties for her share in the war, but must at the same time be re-established as an independent State within her pre-war frontiers. The Austrian Foreign Minister, replying to questions by M. Gusev, said that 68,000 cases of Fascists had come under the de-nazification and war criminal laws, of which 26,000 had been before the courts. Sentences had been passed on 2,307, including 30 death sentences, and about 135,000 people, 66,000 of them civil servants, had been dismissed.

Polish delegates gave the press in London some explanations of their views about the unity of Germany, saying that they were sure that control of the country could not be achieved if it was divided up into a federation. But they did not want an excessively centralized Germany; there must be municipal and local autonomy, and that was quite in keeping with the Potsdam declaration. They thought the German people should be heard with regard to the settling of their political structure, but only when they were ready, i.e., when the process of de-nazification and re-education to democracy had taken effect.

The deputies for Germany also considered the French proposals for

bringing the smaller Powers more fully into the making of the treaty. They were based on 3 principles: the treaty was the responsibility of the four Powers, who must have the last word; the other allies must have a greater share in the process of treaty-making than they had in the case of the satellites; and the procedure should avoid making the work of the Council of Foreign Ministers or their deputies more difficult or cumbersome. The Council should set up an information and consultation committee which would meet each time the Council wished to bring a matter concerning Germany to the knowledge of the States concerned. The other method of participation by the allies should lie in the sessions of the deputies. First, the States should be allowed to give their views to the deputies, and these should be circulated to the other States, who would then be invited to sit at the hearings; and secondly, the deputies should set up two committees, political and economic, to which they would refer any subject of "direct interest" to other States. After much discussion over the definition of "direct interest" the deputies decided to consider the French and Soviet draft proposals on procedure together clause by clause, to see where they agreed and disagreed.

Feb. 6.—The deputies agreed to a Yugoslav request for their representative to appear before them to reply to the Austrian case on Carinthia, and approved a Czechoslovak proposal to conduct bilateral restrictions with Austria over frontier rectification.

Feb. 7.—The deputies for the German treaty heard the views of Luxembourg and the Ukraine. Luxembourg advocated confederation as the constitutional structure for Germany, through the re-establishment of autonomous States. The Ruhr should be permanently under allied control, and the Rhineland should become a security zone, with the opportunity of living an autonomous life of its own.

The Ukraine considered that Germany must make the greatest possible compensation for the enormous damage done. The displaced persons' camps in Germany should be dissolved and the inmates repatriated. Germany should become a self-governing democratic State with self-governing *Länder*, and there should be a central Government elected by the people.

Feb. 8.—The deputies for Austria approved the principle of a 90 days' time limit for the withdrawal of the Allied Control Council and the occupying armies after the treaty came into force.

THE BREAKDOWN OF TREATY NEGOTIATIONS WITH EGYPT

ON Jan. 27 Mr. Bevin informed Parliament that the Egyptian Government had broken off negotiations for a revision of the Treaty, which had begun in May, when H.M.G. proposed the withdrawal of all British forces and the settlement by negotiation of arrangements for mutual defence to take the place of the existing ones, at the same time making it clear that, in default of a new treaty, the provisions of that of

1936 would stand. The Egyptian Premier had visited London in October to try to settle differences which were concerned with the obligations of each country in the event of war or of a threat of war in the Middle East, with the period for the completion of the withdrawal, and with the question of the Sudan. Full agreement was reached, on a personal basis and subject to the approval of the two Governments, on the text of a treaty of mutual assistance, an evacuation protocol, and a Sudan protocol. He (Mr. Bevin) undertook to recommend the texts to the Government if they were endorsed and put forward to him officially by the Egyptian Government.

As to the Sudan, he had given a pledge in Parliament on March 26 that no change should be made in its status as a result of the revision of the treaty until the Sudanese had been consulted. After taking legal advice he had felt justified in alluding, in the protocol, to the existence of a dynastic union between Egypt and the Sudan, provided that no change was made in the existing system of administration or in the arrangements under which the defence of the Sudan was assured.

The text agreed upon with Sidky Pasha, read:

"The policy which the high contracting parties undertake to follow in the Sudan within the framework of the unity between the Sudan and Egypt under the common Crown of Egypt will have for its essential objectives to assure the well-being of the Sudanese, the development of their interests, and their active preparation for self-government and consequently the exercise of the right to choose the future status of the Sudan. Until the high contracting parties can in full common agreement realize this latter objective after consultation with the Sudanese, the Agreement of 1899 will continue and Article 11 of the treaty of 1936, together with its annex and paragraphs 14 to 16 of the agreed minute annexed to the same treaty, will remain in force notwithstanding the first article of the present treaty."

He felt that he must be able to assure the British people that nothing was being done to prejudice the right of the Sudanese, after they had attained self-government, to exercise their choice, and Sidky Pasha subscribed to the view that nothing on paper could prejudice the right of independence nor bind a people in search of liberty; but he said this was a universal principle, and not a matter for incorporation in a treaty. He (Mr. Bevin) assumed, therefore, that agreement existed between them that the Sudanese would not be debarred from choosing complete independence when they made the choice of their future status. He went on:

"Scarcely, however, had Sidky Pasha left the country than reports appeared, and appeared without contradiction, that the British Government had conceded the unity of Egypt and the Sudan without the ultimate right of self-determination. This publication gave rise to the Prime Minister's statement on Oct. 28, 1946. It was succeeded by other disclosures and, at later dates, by official utterances, which made it clear that in Egyptian eyes the political evolution of the Sudanese must stop short at self-government under the Egyptian Crown, and that the status of independence for the Sudan was unthinkable. Nok-

rashy Pasha, in fact, on assuming office, stated in the Chamber of Deputies that 'when I say unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian Crown, I mean a permanent unity.'

"The first effect of these statements was to create a situation of extreme tension in the Sudan, where the numerically powerful parties favouring independence accused the Government most bitterly of breaking their pledge and of selling them to Egypt. Some rioting took place, but the Governor-General, thanks to his great influence and to the confidence which he inspires in the Sudan, has been able to allay Sudanese anxiety, to restore confidence in the administration, and to persuade the Sudanese independence groups, who had declared a political boycott, again to collaborate with the organs of the Sudan Government instituted to promote the association of the Sudanese with the administration. The Governor-General has been the subject of bitter criticism in Egypt, which I deplore and which I regard as unjustified.

"But this clearly did not by itself go far enough. I could not, after what had passed, recommend the Sudan protocol to the Cabinet and to Parliament without securing an agreed interpretation of its terms which would not run counter to what the people of this country regard as the natural order of things—namely, that peoples having achieved self-government shall have the ultimate right to self-determination, including a right to independence if they want it. I regret that all my efforts have failed to reach anything in the nature of an agreed interpretation, whether in the form of an exchange of letters, or of agreed statements to be made by the spokesmen of both sides, or even of agreed statements in which the difference separating the parties would be honestly declared in the hope that it could be composed later, since the question at issue cannot become a live one for at least some years.

"I offered in addition, if any of these proposals were adopted, myself to make a public statement to reassure Egypt as regards the aims of British policy in the Sudan. I have offered every guarantee for the safeguard of Egyptian interests in the Sudan . . . I have offered to sign the treaty of mutual assistance and the evacuation protocol . . . and to discuss the Sudan question *de novo* at a conference with ourselves, the Egyptians, and the Sudanese. To all these proposals I have received either an uncompromising negative or proposals which would involve my re-entering negotiations committed to the thesis that the right of the Sudanese to self-determination must be subject to permanent union between Egypt and the Sudan. I have even found myself accused of pursuing a policy of endeavouring to filch the Sudan from Egypt."

He hoped better counsels would come to prevail in Cairo, since the interests of both countries called for a fresh treaty. It was unfortunate that in the negotiations H.M.G. had had to deal with a minority Government—if they could deal with a more fully representative Government and if their negotiations could thereby avoid being the subject of Egyptian party politics there would be a much better chance of carrying them through. "Meanwhile the Treaty of 1936 will be adhered to."

THE PALESTINE CONFERENCE

Jan. 27.—The Palestine Conference reassembled in London, with delegates from the U.K., Egypt, Iraq, the Lebanon, Palestine Arabs, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan, and the Yemen. Jamal Husseini, of the Arab Higher Executive, said their case was that of a people who wished to remain in undisturbed possession of their country, a right which coincided with the high principle of self-determination and a series of pledges given to the Arabs by the British Government. But for 25 years Palestine had been denied the right of self-government. An autocratic administration was set up with the primary aim of assisting the Jews in their invasion of Palestine. The Balfour Declaration was a vague and one-sided encouragement made to alien Jews in the absence and complete ignorance of the Arab owners of the country. Since 1918 the Jews had increased from 7 to 33 per cent of the population, and their land holdings had grown from one to 30 per cent of the cultivable area. Through the Jewish Agency they enjoyed the privileges of a State within a State, while the Arabs had no say whatever in the government of their country.

The Arabs believed that the proposal for partition was an easy pretext for overlooking the fundamental issues of the controversy and evading the difficulties of a problem that had been created by a gross injustice. The creation of a Jewish State would mean a running sore that would become a permanent source of trouble in the Middle East and the destruction of Arab territorial continuity and national homogeneity.

Feb. 4.—After discussions between the Arab delegations and the British Foreign and Colonial Secretaries an agreed statement was issued saying that the leader of the Syrian delegation had read a statement reiterating that it was the conviction of the Arab delegations that the scheme they had put forward was the most just and practicable one; also that "they felt they could not enter into any discussion on a scheme of partition or any scheme which might lead to it, nor could they consider the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine".

The spokesman of the Arab League Council made it "clear beyond doubt that the Council at its last session decided that the States members of the League rejected partition and any scheme that might lead to it unanimously and unreservedly". Mr. Bevin took note of this decision and of the delegations' determination to refuse any form of continuous immigration, and said he would report to the conference when he had further studied the matter.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- 1947
- Feb. 15 Fourth Session of Economic and Social Council, New York.
- " 17 Transportation and Communications Commission, New York.
- " 17 Co-ordination Commission of the Economic and Social Council, Lake Success.
- " 22 Conference of Communist Parties of the British Empire and Dominions, London.
- " 28 Economic and Social Council, New York.
- March ? Meeting of Experts on Policy in Dependent Territories, London ?
- " ? Conference of Foreign Ministers of American countries, Rio de Janeiro.
- " ? Industrial Committee on Coal Mining, Geneva.
- " 5 101st Session of the Governing Body I.L.O., Geneva.
- " 6 Conference of the International Wheat Council, London.
- " 10 Meeting of Foreign Ministers, Moscow.
- " 17 World Conference on passports and frontier formalities, Geneva.
- " 23 Inter-Asian Relations Conference, New Delhi.
- " 25 Meeting of Security Council, Lake Success.
- " 26 First Meeting of U.N. Trusteeship Council, New York.
- April 7 Plenary Session of the International Parliamentary Union, Cairo.
- " 7 Inter-American Conference on Social Security, Rio de Janeiro.
- " 8 Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment, Geneva.
- " ? Elections for the Constituent Assembly, Burma.
- " 20 Elections for the Parliaments of German States in the British zone of Germany.